

## The Bisbee Daily Review

Published Every Day Except Monday by the  
State Consolidated Publishing Company

Editorial Rooms—Phone No. 39, 2 rings.  
Business Office—Phone No. 39.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SINGLE COPIES, Daily	.....\$ .05
PER MONTH	..... .75
THREE MONTHS	..... 2.25
SIX MONTHS	..... 4.00
TWELVE MONTHS	..... 7.50
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per year	..... 2.50
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per quarter	..... .75
No subscription taken for less than 75c.	

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly are requested to notify the business office.

Advertising Rates on Application.  
Entered as second-class mail matter.

Tuesday, June 1, 1915.

### LEAD.

#### THE EXTRA-EXTRA SESSION.

Occasion arises to-day to re-salute the Legislature as it convenes in an extra-extra session. Salutations are extended with comparatively good grace by an electorate which has no intention of trying to be ironical when it expresses itself as "hoping for the best."

The regular session of the lawmakers beginning last January netted results which deserve neither forgiveness nor forgetfulness. Honest mistakes are readily forgiven but stupidity is unpardonable because it is inexorable and intolerable when found in men who, by their own appraisal and the endorsement of voters are dignified as legislators. Those sixty days of brainstorms constitute a chapter in the legislative history of Arizona whose value lies in its record as a horrible example. As such, it should not be forgotten.

The extra session which terminated last week revealed the fact that the legislature is not by any means wholly lacking in self-respect. In fact it served to mitigate some of its original offenses by imparting proof of the presence of some men who refused longer to be gagged and bound. It displayed an independence of spirit which could not be vanquished by forces which formerly had prevailed.

The question may well be asked, why did this moral minority defer its display of independence? The logical answer seems to be that the minority ranks have been so strengthened that they could make possible an opposition where formerly opposition would have been unconvincing. The January legislature was literally stamped by factional bickering which led swiftly to mob disorder. This legislature failed to get its bearings in the turmoil until too late. But it was a different convocation in temper although unchanged in personnel, which assembled for the extra session. There were those among the legislators who returned on April 23 who knew they had been duped. They were cognizant of the fact that they had lost the respect of their constituents and that they were in imminent danger of losing their own self-respect. Instead of continuing longer as either active or complacent members of the looting band, they declared themselves for constructive and economic policies. They prevented a \$5,000,000 raid for the next two years on public funds. The boss-ridden faction was no less alarmed by the increasing opposition than by the outraged sentiment of the State. The machine choked on its own stench and suddenly retreated.

The extra-extra session which convenes to-day finds the machine still formidable but inclined to retreat. Its prestige has been shaken if not shattered. Its downfall may be expected at the next State election. Its leader even to-day stands repudiated by all citizens of Arizona who subordinate self-interest to public policy; who are sufficiently intelligent to scorn the lure of unwise sentiment; who know their limitations and are ready to endorse any MAN measuring up to standards set by sound democracy.

The extra-extra session will be obstructed by hand caps which require time to eradicate. Nevertheless, it will strive to rise ever higher in its own self-respect and may be expected to do the best that man.

#### GERMANY AGAINST THE WORLD.

It looks more and more as if the war will finally resolve itself into a situation where Germany will be almost literally, in the words of the Kaiser, fighting "against a world of enemies."

Italy is now a hard and fast member of the late Triple Entente—which has become the Quadruple Alliance, with each of the four powers bound to make no peace or peace terms without the consent of the rest. The entrance of Italy is regarded as certain to drag in her close friend and blood relative Rumania, sooner or later. And if war does flame up again in the Balkans, all the little countries lately allied against Turkey may once more fight side by side. There is no more expectation that Bulgaria will cast her lot with the Teutons, in spite of her bitter grievances against Serbia and Greece. She may decide almost any time to plunge in and seize the territory wrested from her in the second Balkan war, after she had won it in the first. Greece's neutrality is wavering, since the king, with his pro-German sympathies, has been taken seriously ill. There are signs that the former Premier Venizelos, the strong man of Greece, who is eager for a

war of aggrandizement against the Turk, may be restored to power.

The Teutonic allies are already at war actively with seven nations—Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, in constructively with Japan and Portugal. The entrance of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece would make a league of twelve enemies. Such a ring of foes, it may be assumed, would soon render Austria-Hungary incapable of effective resistance, and fetch the work of taking Constantinople and prostrating Turkey, leaving to Germany alone the titanic task of defending her frontiers against overwhelming odds.

The appalling nature of such a struggle is all the more impressive when the full scope of this possible "quadruple alliance" is considered. Reckoning the twelve hostile countries and their colonies, Germany would be arrayed against much more than half the world's area, and nearly half the world's population. If we reckon together Germany, Austria and Turkey, there is a total of 185,000,000 people against 800,000,000 out of the earth's estimated population of 1,732,000,000. If we figure on Germany alone, at last standing at bay against such a pack of foes, it will be 67,000,000 people against 800,000,000.

If Germany can win against such a combination as that, she may truly be said to have conquered the world, making trivial in comparison all the conquests of the Greeks under Alexander, the Romans under Caesar and the French under Napoleon.

#### SUCCESS IN SMALL TOWNS.

The Mayo Brothers of Rochester, Minn., are undoubtedly having the most wretched time of their lives. For if there is anything in the world that these famous surgeons hate and fear, it is publicity, and the giving of 2,000,000 to endow an institute of medicine in the University of Minnesota has brought them such a flood of fame as they have never faced before in the scientific lives.

The Mayo Brothers will survive the ordeal, however, and certainly it is a fine opportunity for the whole nation to learn of the noble work these men have been doing unobtrusively for many years.

It is a remarkable achievement to have made a little prairie town, the center of a farming community, famous among medical scientists the world over. It is more so to have saved thousands of lives and untold pain and sorrow. It is still more to create, from the profits of their work, an institution where the scientific knowledge and skill these surgeons have gained may be passed on and multiplied, together with the contributions of their professional brethren everywhere.

Talent recognizes no such thing as geography. Emerson said something to the effect that if a man living in the midst of a forest made better mousetraps or shoes than anybody else, the world would make a beaten path to his door to buy them. The record of the Mayo brothers fits it. They might have gone to Chicago or New York, but they stayed in Rochester. And not only do patients come to them from the whole country and beyond the seas, but famous surgeons came from every nation on the globe to learn at their feet. In recent years their private hospital has been virtually a free professional clinic, giving a postgraduate course to any reputable physician who chooses to come.

What the Mayos have done in surgery may be done in business by any man of equal ability. Their achievement is a powerful argument for the ambitious and energetic young man to stay at home and see whether the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow isn't right at his own door instead of beyond the horizon. The same energy that many a man squanders in battling with the big world in populous cities would suffice to make the world come to him. And that would mean not only the truest recognition and highest triumph; it would mean, too, the deep satisfaction of helping his native place to grow along with him, and giving back to the community with compound interest what the community has given to him.

#### AMMUNITIONS AND PASSENGER SHIPS.

Regardless of our present controversy with Germany, it would be better if passengers were kept off ammunition ships and ammunition of passenger ships. Then there would be no possible excuse for the destruction of neutral life at sea.

It would be still better if passenger traffic and freight traffic could be separated absolutely, while the war lasts. If there were a clear distinction, placing a vessel definitely in one class or the other somewhat as passenger and freight trains are distinguished in railroad traffic, neutral nations would have a far easier time forcing belligerents to respect their rights.

This suggestion is purely one of expediency. There is no international law or custom forbidding the carrying of armaments on ocean liners. There is a federal law in this country which forbids the carrying on passenger ships, domestic or foreign, "nitroglycerine, dynamite or any other explosive article or compound, or gunpowder, or any article which would be likely to endanger the health or lives of passengers or the safety of the vessel." But our national department of commerce, long before the war started, ruled that this law permits the carrying of small arms and ammunition, and under its ruling the Lusitania was justified in having in her hold the cartridges, shells, etc., of which German apologists have made so much.

Legality or moral right is one thing, however, and wisdom is another. No matter what course of action the German government may take in the present instance, everybody knows that the presence of a passenger ship of arms or ammunition intended for the Allies will always be a powerful incentive to submarine attack.

While we are trying to make German admiralty obey international law, it would do no harm to avoid putting unnecessary temptation in its way.

## GOVERNOR'S CALL CONTAINS FIFTEEN WORKING SUBJECTS

Governor's Call Contains Work for the Second Special Session of the Second State Legislature.

Containing fourteen subjects for the attention of the second special session of the second state legislature, the call of Governor Hunt will become, this morning, the battle ground of another several weeks of lawmaking endeavor in Phoenix.

The call, as it finally reached the members of the legislature, reads: Whereas, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, during the regular session for the consideration of general subjects, which was concluded on March 11th, 1915, did not make necessary statutory provision for the administration of state lands and for sundry other matters which have been brought to the attention of the governor of Arizona:

Whereas, the first special session of the second legislature of the State of Arizona, which was called on April 23rd, 1915, for the special purposes of authorizing a tax levy and collection and for the enactment of a general appropriation measure as provided by the State Constitution, was ended May 28th, 1915:

Whereas, the need of new legislation in relation to state lands in respect of flood sufferance (such as) and various counties, and relative to other matters of various degrees of importance is undeniably essential:

Now, therefore, I, Geo. W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, in consideration of the premises and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the second state legislature in special session in Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, at twelve o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday, June 1st, A. D. 1915, for the purpose of providing legislation on the subjects hereinafter following:

1. To define the powers and duties of the Land Commission, with respect to management, control, disposition and administration of the state and school lands, and to make suitable appropriations for the maintenance of such commission and the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties so defined.

2. To enact laws relating directly to irrigation districts and laws relating directly and specifically to irrigation, providing for the construction or reconstruction in whole or in part of irrigation works; making possible the construction or reconstruction of irrigation works by the state or by the several counties, or by both; to afford relief to citizens whose means of irrigating their lands have been destroyed by the elements or other wise; to authorize the investment of funds legally derived from the sale of public lands, or from other sources in the construction, reconstruction or consolidation of irrigation works, or the improvements thereon.

3. To consider the question of authorizing the introduction into this state of pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, and for the compounding in medicine and medical preparations, under such restrictions as may be deemed advisable; making also such statutory provisions as will facilitate the enforcement of the constitutional amendment relating to prohibition.

4. To enact a measure creating the office of Land Commissioner providing also for the establishment, maintenance and operation of a Labor Commissioner's office with necessary assistants to suitably carry on the work and discharge the duties thereof.

5. To enact into law a measure providing for the establishment, maintenance and operation of a house and hospital for disabled, decrepit or needy miners.

6. To consider the question of repealing the act passed at the regular session, relating to the semi-annual payment of taxes, or of postponing the time of taking effect of such law.

7. To consider the question of abolishing capital punishment and enacting in lieu thereof a law imposing life imprisonment for the crime of murder where no extenuating circumstances exist.

8. To consider the question of amending Paragraph 542, Chapter XIV, Title 6, and Paragraph 615, Chapter XXI, Title 6, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code, so as to provide, in the first instance, that questions of fact shall be submitted to the jury at the request of either party and that questions not so requested to be submitted may be determined by the court, providing, in the second instance, that when a party upon whom service shall have been made as provided fails to object to the sufficiency and correctness of the bill of exceptions, statements of facts, or reporter's transcripts, the same shall be deemed correct and sufficient, and shall thereupon become a part of the record of the case, and shall be considered as though the same had been certified by the trial judge. In any case said paragraph 542 and 615, if deemed advisable.

9. To consider the question of providing that the judge of the Superior Court of any county may hold court in another county at the request of the judge of the Superior Court of the latter county, and that each of such judges may hold court separately



at the same time and hear and determine cases and conduct any business coming before such court, and so provide, if deemed advisable.

10. To enact into law a measure making an appropriation of money for the payment of the salaries of the State Land Commission, during the period from March 11th, 1915, to July 1st, 1915.

11. To make legislative provision for the expenses of elective county officials in counties of the second class.

12. To consider the question of annexing a county divided into two.

13. To enact into law a measure making an appropriation of money to pay the salaries of stenographers employed by the Secretary of State during the years ending June 30th, 1916, and June 30th, 1917, respectively.

14. To enact into law a measure making an appropriation of money to pay the salaries of stenographers employed by the Secretary of State during the years ending June 30th, 1916, and June 30th, 1917, respectively.

15. To fix the rates of taxes to be levied for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1916, and June 30th, 1917, a duty on the necessary ordinary expenses of the state during each of said fiscal years, and to provide for the levy of taxes during each of said years at the rates so fixed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at the City of Phoenix, the capital, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1915.

(Seal) GEO. W. P. HUNT,  
Governor of Arizona.  
SIDNEY P. GIBBONS,  
Secretary of State.

#### A BATCH OF SMILES.

After a lot of picking and tapping with his instruments the dentist straightened up and addressed the patient in the chair.

"There's a large cavity in one of your molars, three small cavities in the other molars, the incisors ought to be straightened, one bicuspids needs a crown and in the open space on the lower jaw we can fit in a tooth that I'll be as good as new."

"How about my wisdom tooth, doc?" asked the patient.

"That seems to be all right."

"Well, thank heaven that I've got the tooth with enough sense to keep out of the general smashup."

"I suppose you are going to take your children to see the circus."

"No, I'm afraid I'll have to go alone. Their time is so taken up with tangoes, flirtation hops and box trot functions that they really haven't an evening to spare."

A passerby stopped to admire the blooms in the flower garden where Louis was at work.

"Do you do all the digging your self?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, no," came the reply; "my garden is worked on two shifts. As soon as I knock off the chickens begin."

## ATTENTION

Identify yourself with a Strong Banking Institution by starting an account with us, subject to check.

We give courteous, painstaking attention to EVERY depositor—small as well as large.

Bank with us.

### The Bank of Bisbee

**MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK**

**A STRONG HOLD**

on saving and making regular deposits to your credit is obtained by an account with the

Miners & Merchants Bank

Whether large or small, your account is welcomed and invited.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DEPOSITS OVER A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

**CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**

Every dollar you deposit at Our Savings Department is making money for you with the 4 per cent interest which this bank allows. That's the way wealth has been gained since the world started.

Get your savings account started and MAKE IT GROW!

**Citizens Bank and Trust Company**

Main Street. Blaboe, Arizona.  
Will E. McKee, President. C. A. McDonald, Cashier.  
O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.

**Fred Harris' Tombstone Stage Line**

Leaves Bisbee Auto Co. at 7:30 a. m.  
Morris' Pool Room, Tombstone 4:30 p. m.

ONE WAY TRIPS \$2.50  
General Day and Night For Rent Service Maintained  
Call Phone 23 Home Phone 652